THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

WEARY OF BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Even Newport begins to show signs of weariness, and after such a continual rush it is not to be wondered at that the belles looked fagged out at the dances of the last few nights. What more could be expected after such a series of luncheons, dinners, moonlight coaching parties and balls, with tennis and polo matches to watch? Even with Mrs. Goelet's ball in prospect, Monday morning saw a considerable exodus of the gay crowd, most of whom had been paying a round of visits to the villa occupants. One of those to go was Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, who is finding herself famous through the success of her novel, "A Diplomat's Diary." Few society women find time for literary work, and with all the duties of her fashionable life Mrs. Cruger occupies much of her time to her own personal advantage, giving much pleasure to her friends. She begins the study of a new language each winter. Mrs. Cruger is a grandniece, on her mother's side, of Washington Irving.

Mrs. Goelet's dance on Monday night went off with considerable vim. Three nights of abstinence from balls had given renewed energy to some, while others found it hard to regain the freshness displayed at the start of the season. It was noticed that some handsome jewels were worn, among them several diamond crowns, of a design quite new. Such additions to the jewel casket are possessed by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence. They differ materially from the tiaras somewhat in vogue for some years. In some cases these crowns are composed entirely of diamonds, but Mrs. Mills introduces colored stones in hers. These ornaments form as well necklaces, stomachers and corsage ornaments. Mrs. W. Seward Webb brought one home from Europe which is said to have cost $100,000.

The ball given by Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman on Wednesday night to introduce their daughter in society was the first coming-out party of the season, and virtually the wind-up, for whatever follows is to be of a less pretentious sort, there having been quite enough balls for one season. Anticipating this feature, Mr. Sherman added to his house during the winter a handsome ballroom, which was used for a dance the first time on Wednesday night. The prevailing tones of decoration are white and gold, the ceiling being of azure tint. In contrast to these tones, garlands of gay-colored flowers and ribbons were hung about the room, while the windows were massed with bright red poppies, the fireplace and mantel with gloxinia, alamandia and caladium. The ballroom is at the end of a suite formed by the hall and library. This was further continued by a banquet hall erected for the evening, seating at supper 300 guests. It was not difficult to imagine from the surroundings that one had stepped into a baronial hall of the middle ages. Indeed it was said that Mr. Sherman's builder had followed closely the designs of an architect who built many of the old English country-seats. Rafters, trusses and timbers, were cleverly stained so as to resemble well-seasoned oak. From the walls and beams hung boughs of oak and pine and garlands of laurel. Antique swinging lamps gave light to the scene.

The great innovation of Mrs. Sherman's ball was the elimination of the cotillon, dancing being general. It was something of a struggle to give it up, but Mrs. Sherman will doubtless find many followers, and her courage in dispensing with what so many consider an absolute necessity was most commendable. The absence of the cotillon will make early hours possible and entertaining less of a burden.

The tennis tournament was finished on Wednesday, an enthusiastic gathering applauding the victorious Campbell, who bore his honors with becoming modesty. The lawn at the Casino presented a charming sight that day, the space about the courts being filled with handsomely dressed women, among whom were Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Marshall Roberts, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Miss Wilson, Miss Willing, Miss Brice, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Fannie Tailer, Miss Carley, Mrs. Atherton Blight, Mrs. Rollins Morse, Miss Hargous and Mrs. De Forest. The scene fairly rivalled the famous gathering at Lord's in London, where great cricket and tennis matches are played.

The presence of distinguished strangers at Newport will lend not a little brilliancy to the quieter gatherings which will be of constant occurrence. Mrs. William Waldorf Astor has as her guests Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, of the American Legation at London, and Mme. de Westerberg of the Dutch Legation at Rome. Ex-Secretary and Mrs. Whitney are entertaining Miss Chamberlain and Austin Chamberlain, daughter and son of Joseph Chamberlain, who is shortly expected with his American wife, formerly Miss Endicott. Many dinners will be given for these people.

The prominent summer residents of Newport have presented a petition to the Mayor and Councilmen of that place, asking that a bridle-path be constructed along the ocean drive. Doubtless their petition will be granted, and by another year riding will be made general. The petition bears the names of all who have summer homes there.

Nearly 2,000 people met on Thursday to witness the pony race at Aquidneck Park. Turnouts of every description were put to use, and there were no less than ten coaches, each with a jolly party. Among the riders were Foxhall Keene, Edwin C. Potter, J. Clinch Smith and W. K. Thorn.

There is no truth whatever in the announcement of H. Le Grand Cannon's engagement to a very pretty New-York girl. The engagement, quite recently announced, of Miss Garner, formerly of New-York, to Sir William Gordon-Cuming also meets a denial. Busybodies seem to have been concerning themselves with the affairs of young people this summer to a greater extent than usual.

There is considerable talk about the forthcoming book of Ward McAllister, especially at Newport. It is known that Mr. McAllister desires to have in this book the portraits of prominent women of New-York society. Mrs. Astor was asked, but refused to have her likeness appear. It is said that Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt and Mrs. Bradley Martin have consented. Mr. McAllister's own likeness will also be used.

The shifting scene of society moved to Southampton last Saturday, when Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens, the latter formerly Miss May Brady, gave a luncheon to the members of the Essex County Hunt, of Orange, N. J. After the luncheon there was a run with the hounds, J. A. Stewart, jr., Miss Metcalf, Henry Page, John Christopher Wilmerding, jr., John Farr, W. W. Tucker, Charles Pfizer, jr., and John Hildreth, of the Essex County Hunt, being mounted. The finish was at Dr. Thomas's lawn, which presented a pretty sight with handsome women and men in pink coats. The Newport hounds will shortly be taken to Lenox by W. R. Hunter.

The Lenox season will soon be in full swing, and the addition of the hunt will lend great attraction. The tennis tournament will begin September 16. As Campbell, the champion, is included among the contestants, the game will be watched with great interest. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane are expected at their country place by the middle of this month. They will receive a warm welcome, their coming being quite unexpected. With the subscription assemblies, dances at country houses and musical mornings, there is every reason to look for a gay time. Many will go on from Newport.

Mrs. Heyward Cutting and Miss Annie Cutting will return from Europe in November. Miss Cutting's wedding to Baron Verier will probably take place in town some time in December.

Frederick Thompson, whose engagement to Miss Schreiner was announced some weeks ago, is soon expected at Newport, where he will visit Ward McAllister.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Rogers will hold a reception at their home in West Eighty-fifth-st., in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, on September 20.

Teachers, stenographers, typewriters, coachmen, waiters, cooks, gardeners, and, in short, all classes of people, find it to their advantage to use The Tribune's columns of short advertisements.

MEET OF THE SEABRIGHT DRIVING CLUB.

Seabright, N. J., Sept. 6 (Special).—To-day the cottagers of Seabright, Monmouth Beach, Rumson Bluff and the Rumson Road watched the first annual meet of the Seabright Driving Club. The meet was delayed until after 5 o'clock by the storm. There were forty vehicles of all kinds in the parade, from fancy pony-carts driven by pretty little maidens to tally-hos driven by well-known cottagers. The idea of having the parade originated with the wife of General Louis Fitzgerald, of New-York. All of the vehicles and the horses were decorated with flowers and silk banners. Music was rendered by a band located on the lawn of the quaint clubhouse of the Seabright Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club. A fine lunch was served by Mr. Fitzgerald's servants in the clubhouse. The first prize was taken by H. L. Crawford and Miss Alexander, who each received a handsome gold-mounted whip. Prizes were also won by Mr. Frelinghuysen, Miss Wylie, Mr. McDonald, Master Crawford, Mr. Keyes, Miss Fielder, A. Street, Miss Alice Strong, Mrs. Thorp and the Misses Street, Carpenter and Fitzgerald. This evening there was dancing at the club-house.

A MOVEMENT TO SECURE BETTER SERVANTS.

Asheville, N. C., Sept. 6.—The women of Asheville had a meeting this afternoon in response to a call published in "The Citizen" to take action on the servant girl question, which has been agitated for several weeks. General incompetency and untrustworthiness are the complaints made. Mrs. M. F. Fitch was elected president, and read a paper advocating the formation of a union of housekeepers to secure good servants, and fix schedules of capacity and of rates of wages. This is the first society of the kind ever formed in the Southern States.

OBITUARY.

BENJAMIN A. BAKER.

Benjamin A. Baker, assistant secretary of the Actors' Fund of America, died at his home, No. 177 West Twelfth-st., yesterday. His sickness was caused by the bursting of a blood-vessel in the brain a week ago Friday. He was sitting in the office of the fund, in West Twenty-eighth-st., writing the minutes of the executive committee, when he said to Lester S. Gurney, who sat at an adjoining desk, that he did not feel well and thought that he would go home. Mr. Gurney advised him to do so and he took his hat and went out, saying "Good night; I'll see you in the spring." This quotation was his usual good-night to Mr. Gurney. His voice sounded a little thick, but this was not unusual, and Mr. Gurney did not call a carriage, as he would have done if he had supposed that Mr. Baker's sickness was anything serious. When he reached home he could scarcely speak and it was thought that he could live for only a short time, but in a few days his condition improved a little and he was confidently expected to recover in time, in spite of his age.

He improved a little from day to day, but early yesterday morning he seemed worse, and his physician, Dr. Colin McDougall, of No. 104 West Fortieth-st., was called to the house at 3 o'clock. He found the patient so much worse that he came again at 11:30 and stayed until Mr. Baker died, at 12:40 yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Baker was one of the oldest and best known theatrical men in New-York. He had such a wide acquaintance among actors as fitted him especially for his duties as assistant secretary of the Actors' Fund. In this capacity he did active work up to the very moment of his sickness, and he was always to be found at the rooms of the fund, except when he was visiting or providing for the needs of some poor or sick actor. That he was at his duty to the last is shown by the book in which he was writing at the moment when the attack came. Up to a certain point the writing is as clear and intelligible as ever, then there are some erasures, and then a few lines in which many of the words are illegible and all utterly incoherent.

Mr. Baker was born in this city on April 4, 1818. When a boy he ran away from home and went on a steamer to New-Orleans, where he worked as a harness-maker, and he was afterward a repairer of cavalry trappings under General Houston. He made his first appearance as an actor at Natchez, in February, 1837, in "Rob Roy." He stayed in the South for two years and then came back to New-York, when he joined Mitchell's Olympic Theatre at the time of its opening on December 9, 1839. Here he served as prompter and also as an actor. While here he wrote a number of plays and acted in many. Some of his own plays were put on the stage with much success. One of his pieces was called "A Glance at New-York." It was presented for the first time at a benefit on February 25, 1848. The leading part in it, called "Mose," was played by Frank Chanfrau, who made a distinctly favorable impression with it, and it was this play and this part that led to the production of the famous "Streets of New-York." Mr. Baker stayed at the Olympia Theatre for eleven years, or up to the time that Mr. Mitchell retired.

After this he became a partner with W. B. English in the management of the Howard Athenaeum, in Boston, but he left it to go to Washington, where he was stage-manager at the National Theatre. He next went to California and was engaged by Mrs. Sinclair at Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco. He left San Francisco with Edwin Booth and came East in October, 1850, acting as manager for Mr. Booth on his first starring tour in this country, and visiting many cities with him. This was not his first meeting with Booth, however, as he was stage manager of the old Chatham, in New-York, when Booth, then a young man, suddenly appeared in "King Richard III" one night in place of his father, who was sick and unable to act. Mr. Booth has always remained the firm friend of his old manager. Still later Mr. Baker was stage manager for Laura Keene at her theatre in this city, at the time of the run of "The Seven Sisters," and he was stage manager and actor from time to time at various theatres of the city up to October 2, 1883, when he was elected assistant secretary of the Actors' Fund. He discharged all the duties of this office most efficiently, as has already been said, up to the time of his last sickness. He leaves a wife, but no children.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE GEORGE W. BROWN.

Baltimore, Sept. 6 (Special).—Ex-Chief Judge George William Brown, the most prominent jurist in Maryland, died last night at Lake Mohonk, N. Y. He had been in ill-health for some time, but the immediate cause of his death was apoplexy. He was born in Baltimore City, in 1812. His father, also a native of this city, was a prominent merchant; and his grandfather was Dr. George Brown, who came from Ireland to Baltimore in 1763. The young man spent one year at Dartmouth College, going thence to Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J., from which college he was graduated at the head of his class in 1831. He studied law, and in 1829 formed a partnership with Frederick W. Brune, a former schoolmate. This firm is still in existence. Early in his professional career Mr. Brown and William A. Talbot started a movement which resulted in the foundation of the present excellent bar library of this city. In 1853 Judge Brown came conspicuously before the public as an advocate of municipal reform. In 1856 he united with other prominent citizens to form a reform association, to put a stop to the "Know-Nothing" violence which kept the city in bondage.

In October, 1860, he was elected Mayor by a majority of about 8,000. Mayor Brown went into office at a critical time. The attack on the 6th Massachusetts Regiment in the streets of Baltimore, April 19, 1861, is well remembered. Mayor Brown, who had used every endeavor to avert bloodshed, upon learning what had happened hastened to the spot, ordering Marshal Kane to follow him with a body of police. The Mayor met the troops marching rapidly followed by a hostile crowd, and, placing himself at their head, he went with them for some distance to Camden Station. His presence, while it did not prevent further disorder, served in a small degree to avert a still more bloody conflict. President Lincoln afterward recognized the good faith in which the Mayor and his colleagues in authority had acted. Shortly after this, however, military rule was established in Baltimore. On the night of September 12, 1861, Mayor Brown was arrested by the Federal authorities at his home and was taken as a prisoner to Fort McHenry, whence he was successively removed to Fortress Monroe, Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren. While in confinement numerous offers were made by the Government to release him, but all were coupled with conditions he could not accept. Finally, when his term of office had expired, in 1862, he was unconditionally released.

In 1867, when the rule of the minority which had held control of the state and city government during and after the War was overthrown and popular government restored, Mayor Brown was chosen a member of the constitutional convention. In 1872 he was elected Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Baltimore City. In 1885 he was nominated for the Mayoralty on an independent, non-partisan ticket, and polled a large vote, but was defeated by James Hodges. In 1889 Judge Brown was retired from the bench on account of having reached the age limit.

Judge Brown was an earnest friend of all movements on behalf of humanity and education. He was one of the founders of the Maryland Historical Society, a trustee of the Peabody Institute and the Johns Hopkins University, a visitor to St. John's College, and an active friend of many other prominent institutions. In 1849 he, with William H. Norris and Frederick W. Brune, compiled the first digest of the decisions of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. After his retirement from the bench, in the fall of 1888, Judge Brown spent a year in Europe. Upon his return he formed a law partnership with his son, Frederick J. Brown. Last fall he celebrated his golden wedding. His wife, who is a daughter of the late Frederick W. Brune, two sons, Frederick J. and Arthur G. Brown, and two daughters survive him.

HOFFMAN BISHOP.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Hoffman Bishop, first mate of the steamer Mary Powell, died last night at his home in New-Hamburg. He was with the Andersons on the Mary Powell line for over thirty years and was well and favorably known to the traveling public. He was one of the oldest steamboat men on the Hudson. He was a bachelor.

LOUIS RATHBONE.

Albany, Sept. 6 (Special).—Louis Rathbone, one of Albany's oldest retired stove manufacturers, is dead at the age of seventy-two. From 1844 to 1873 Mr. Rathbone was associated in business with his brother, General John F. Rathbone. The Madison Avenue Baptist Church was erected by Mr. Rathbone as a memorial to his wife, who was killed by a runaway horse about fifteen years ago.

BISHOP JOHN PIUS LEAHY.

Dublin, Sept. 6.—The Most Rev. John Pius Leahy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Dromore, is dead.

THE EARL OF ROSSLYN.

London, Sept. 6.—The death is announced of Francis Robert St. Clair-Erskine, fourth Earl of Rosslyn.

Servants of all kinds offer their services in the short advertisements on the ninth page of The Tribune to-day.

MR. REED'S CANVASS OVER.

ADDRESSING HIS CONSTITUENTS AT SEBAGO LAKE AND PORTLAND.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES LISTEN TO THE SPEAKER AND MAJOR M'KINLEY —MR. REED ESTIMATES HIS MAJORITY AT 1,000.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Portland, Me., Sept. 6.—Speaker Reed's stumping canvass in this district ended to-day with two gratifyingly large and successful public meetings, one at Sebago Lake this afternoon and the other at the City Hall here to-night. Major McKinley and Mr. Lodge reinforced Mr. Reed at the afternoon gathering, and the eloquent chairman of the Ways and Means Committee also stopped over in Portland and made a brilliant and effective speech. Both meetings were marked by the same interest and enthusiasm that have been shown generally throughout the district since Mr. Reed's return from Washington last Thursday, and there are now some hopeful indications that the apathy of a campaign until then exceptionally dull and spiritless has at last been dispelled. In no year since Mr. Reed was first elected to Congress has he made so brief and limited a canvass of the two counties which make up his constituency, and at no time, perhaps, since 1876, owing to the entire inaction of the opposition, as far, at least, as appearances go, had the public interest in the race for Congress fallen to so low an ebb as during the two weeks just preceding the Speaker's present visit. His appearance here has reawakened a spirit of fight among the local leaders, and his speeches, admirably seconded, as they have been, by those of Representatives McKinley, Lodge, Henderson and Greenhalge, have had an appreciable effect in bringing home to the voters of the district the broadly National significance of the pending contest and the urgent political importance of the return of the Speaker by a creditable majority.

To-night's meeting, like that of Thursday, showed conclusively enough that the party in Portland is alive to the meaning of the situation, and if a corresponding activity can be aroused in the country towns next Monday there will be little doubt of a result that will send a thrill of satisfaction through every Republican State in the Union. The Sebago Lake meeting, like most open-air meetings in this State, was brief and pointed in character. Maine audiences seem to like twenty-minute, rather than two-hour, speeches, and it is rarely that a stump orator ventures beyond the conventional half-hour limit. Such a custom, of course, precludes any attempt at exhaustive argument, but it leads to pithy and vigorous condensation of thought, and gives unusual variety to an afternoon's or an evening's programme. The little grove of pines at Sebago Lake in which to-day's speeches were made is not unlike that at Old Orchard Beach. It stands on a gentle slope, from the foot of which the rows of seats rise in a natural and graceful amphitheatre. Both the speakers' platform and the curving rows of benches are sheltered from the sun's rays by the tall pines, and through the trees the eye can catch a distant glimpse of the delicate blue of the lake stretching miles away to the northward.

The Speaker and his party reached the grove about 2 o'clock, and found some 2,000 people waiting there to greet them. More kept arriving until 3 o'clock, when there were perhaps 3,000 in the audience. Sebago Lake is a mere campground and not a town, and the number of listeners who had turned out to welcome the Speaker and his colleagues had surpassed expectation. Mr. Reed was the first to address the crowd, which cheered him heartily as he took his seat on the platform. His voice was still husky and uncertain, and he was careful not to tax it unduly. His speech was full of good and witty turns. The Republican party, he said, was a party which tried to fulfil its promises, and which was always ready to meet and deal with whatever emergencies might arise in the field of politics. Since 1856 it has been from year to year bending its energies to the accomplishment of one great political result after another. It never shirked, and though it sometimes made mistakes and sometimes moved slowly, it never failed in time to acquit itself of the tasks it had undertaken faithfully, courageously and successfully. The Democratic party, on the other hand, he maintained, was continually dragging along about five years behind the spirit of the times, occupying the old camp grounds of Republican achievement and claiming credit for things which it was finally forced to accept as accomplished history.

"Five years from now, my friends," said the Speaker, in his most serious tone, "you will find the Democratic party claiming to be the original discoverer and patentee of the principle that members of the House, if present and declining to vote, may be counted to make a quorum."

The audience laughed heartily at this, but were evidently not quite equal to the imaginative effort involved in the Speaker's jocular prediction. Mr. Reed spoke in all about twenty minutes.

Mr. Lodge followed with a speech on Southern election methods and the necessity for Federal defence of the principle of equal suffrage. Many passages were striking and brilliant, and they all drew out rounds of applause from the auditors. Major McKinley talked about the Tariff bill for a while, and then made a direct and forcible appeal, which went to the hearts of the audience, for a vindication of Mr. Reed's splendid leadership in the House by a substantial and satisfactory majority next Monday. His eulogy of the Speaker's magnificent courage and sterling fidelity and devotion to all the genuine principles of Republicanism carried the crowd to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and it could only express itself when Mr. McKinley finished in continued rounds of cheers, both for the Speaker and for the eloquent Ohioan.

The meeting at the City Hall here this evening was in many respects a counterpart of the big gathering of Thursday. Again the floor and galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity and many hundreds of expectant listeners were turned away for lack of even standing room. Fully 6,000 people were packed into the hall when Speaker Reed and Major McKinley, escorted by a number of prominent local leaders, took their seats on the platform. Their appearance was the signal for tremendous applause, which died away and broke out again afresh when the Speaker stepped forward, in response to a brief introduction, to make the closing speech of his canvass. After his elaborate and comprehensive address of Thursday it was not expected that he would do much more than clear the way for the orator, who was to follow him, his friend and colleague from the XVIth Ohio District. His references to Mr. McKinley were warmly received by the audience, and the Ohio statesman gracefully repaid these compliments later on with another glowing eulogy on Mr. Reed's great achievements in the House since last December.

Major McKinley had never spoken before a Portland audience and there was unusual interest shown in what he was about to say. His success was immediate and decided. His first sentence caught the attention of the vast audience, and he held it unflaggingly to the last. Bursts of applause were frequent and long-continued, and there was a sincere regret when after thirty or thirty-five minutes spent in a review of the great work accomplished by the House of Representatives at this session, Mr. McKinley brought his speech to a close.

Taken all in all, so successful a political meeting has seldom been held in this city. The Young Men's Republican Club gave a reception to the Speaker and to Mr. McKinley after the meeting was over, and the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee then started for Washington. Mr. Reed will leave the city next Monday to return to his place in the Speaker's chair.

Speaker Reed stated to-day that he anticipated a majority of 1,000 in his district, although his friends feel confident that it will reach 1,500.

A TALK WITH POWELL CLAYTON.

NOT SURPRISED AT THE OUSTING OF BRECKINRIDGE—THE IID ARKANSAS DISTRICT CLEARLY ANTI-DEMOCRATIC.

Chicago, Sept. 6 (Special).—Governor Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, is in the city on business. In speaking of the ousting of Breckinridge by the House Governor Clayton said that it was no surprise to him. "In fact," he continued, "had Congress not unseated him I should have been more than surprised, for his election was clearly illegal. As to his re-election, I have no hesitancy in predicting that, unless he and his party resort to the outrageous and corrupt methods which have characterized their elections in the past, Breckinridge will be defeated. The district is clearly anti-Democratic. Two years ago it went anti-Democratic by over 3,000 majority; and the following April, when a special election was held for the election of three State Supreme Court Judges, at which the Republicans put up a straight ticket, the Republicans won by about 1,000 majority; and from a report I see that a few days ago the district went against the Democrats by 1,700 majority. And this, too, bear in mind, when the elections were held under Democratic supervision.

"I don't hold Breckinridge directly responsible nor the Democratic party as a whole, for the murder of my brother. But the murder was certainly a political one, and, as the State administration, for the last fourteen years Democratic, has never punished a political crime, I hold the ruling party of the State responsible. The murder was done, I have no doubt, by the men who stole the Plummerville ballot-box. Men who will steal boxes will not hesitate at other crimes to shield themselves and carry out their purposes. I don't say that, in the special election to be held to fill the now vacated IId District seat, for which Breckinridge will probably be nominated—I don't say that the Democrats will go so far as to murder the Republican nominee. But I do say and maintain that, unless they steal and stuff the ballot-boxes and intimidate voters, Breckinridge will be defeated."

"What is your opinion of the Federal Election bill, Governor?"

"First, that it is not a 'Force bill' any more than any bill passed by the Government, providing punishment against its offenders is a 'Force bill.' No provisions are in it providing for its execution that are not in all bills. Secondly, I believe it should pass. Such a bill is needed; and no one acquainted with its provisions, who desires honest elections at which every man entitled to vote shall be allowed to vote, can honestly oppose it. One great mistake entertained by the public about it is the belief that it has to do with the election of State officers. It has nothing to do with them, nor with anything except Congressional elections; so that those who fear that its passage would mean the dominance of the negro race in the State governments are in error. If, however, the Democrats fear to abide by the decision of the ballot-box, as provided by the Constitution, they can hold their State elections on a day other than that appointed for the Congressional elections."

NAMED AS C. R. BRECKINRIDGE'S OPPONENT.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 6 (Special).—At the Union Labor Convention of the IId District, held at Searcy to-day, Isom P. Langley, of White County, was nominated as the opponent of C. R. Breckinridge for Congress. Mr. Langley is a well-known preacher and Union Labor orator, and has every chance of being elected.

HIS NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR ASSURED.

Dover, Del., Sept. 6 (Special).—At the Republican primaries here to-day Harry C. Richardson, one of the candidates for Governor, carried every hundred in the county except North Murderkill. This gives Richardson thirty-five out of the county's forty delegates, and makes him beyond doubt the nominee of the Republican State Convention, which meets on Tuesday. Mr. Richardson, who is thirty-eight years old, was born in Kent County, and is the only son of Senator H. R. Richardson. He is a thorough business man, and a partner in the largest canning industry in Delaware.

Is there anything you want to buy, hire or sell? If so, take a look at the little advertisements on the ninth page of The Tribune this morning.

A NEW STOCK COMPANY.

A. M. PALMER BACK FROM EUROPE.

WHAT HE INTENDS TO DO AT HIS TWO THEATRES THIS SEASON—W. J. FLORENCE RETURNS.

When A. M. Palmer comes home from Europe he always has some interesting theatrical news to tell. He came home last night on the Etruria, and the news that he brought was, if anything, a little more interesting than usual. The most important item, perhaps, was of the final conversion of Palmer's Theatre back to its old use as a stock theatre. This will be accomplished this autumn. It has been talked about ever since Mr. Palmer has been the manager, and now that E. S. Willard is coming to play the pieces in which he has won so much favorable comment in London, it has been decided to keep him in New-York for the whole season, playing a considerable repertory, and thus practically to make a new stock company for the city. The opening will be on November 10, when Mr. Willard will appear in "The Middleman" or "Judah." The former had a long run last season at the Shaftesbury Theatre, Mr. Willard's London house, and the latter was the attraction of this season. It is also intended to present "Wealth" and "The Village Priest" in the course of the winter. "The Village Priest" is an adaptation from the French by Sidney Grundy. It has had a long run at the Haymarket Theatre, London, and will open the next season of the same house. Beerbohm Tree played the part which Mr. Willard will have here. Several other members of the company from the Shaftesbury Theatre will also come to support Mr. Willard.

Another acquisition which Mr. Palmer thinks is an excellent one is "A Pair of Spectacles," now running in the Garrick Theatre, London. The original of it is a French play called "The Little Birds," which has long been a favorite at the Theatre Francais. Considerable changes have been made, however, in the English adaptation, which is by Sidney Grundy. It will open the regular season at the Madison Square Theatre about November 1. The leading parts will be played by Mr. Stoddard and Mr. Holland. The characters are two brothers, one a philanthropist, in the best sense, and the other a close-fisted business man, who succeeds in converting his brother to something like his own views for a brief time, till both find that they have made mistakes. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Bell will also take parts in the piece and the ladies required are not yet announced.

Mr. Palmer also has the refusal of "The English Rose," an Irish melodrama by Robert Buchanan and George R. Sims, now at the Adelphi Theatre, but has not yet fully decided whether to make use of it. He reports that the London theatrical season has been a good one in general, and says what has already been said many times—that the success of Mr. Daly's company has been most complete and most remarkable. Miss Rehan, he believes, holds as high a position in London to-day as any English actress.

A generally pleasant voyage is reported, and Mr. Palmer thinks it worthy of note that the proceeds of the concert given on board, at which he presided, are to be divided between the Liverpool seamen's orphanage and some American institution, instead of being given entirely to the Liverpool asylum, as is usual. The sum to be so divided is $250. Mr. Palmer did not land last night. As soon as possible he will go to Stonington for a short visit, but he will be detained in New-York for a day or so to arrange for the funeral of Benjamin A. Baker, of the Actors' Fund, who died yesterday.

W. J. Florence was another passenger on the Etruria. His season with Joseph Jefferson opens at Palmer's Theatre on October 13, when they will play "The Heir at Law." The engagement will last for four weeks, and will be followed by the usual tour of the company.

A NEW DAILY FINANCIAL NEWSPAPER.

A new morning newspaper will begin publication on Tuesday which should fill a useful sphere. It will be called "The Journal of Finance," and will be devoted to general finance, banking, railroads, railroad transportation, railroad supply, electrical supply, insurance, real estate and Wall Street news generally. "The Journal" will be in charge of three competent, experienced, well known and popular Wall Street newspaper men, Henry Allaway, Walter Z. Prentice and William R. Corwine. Mr. Allaway will be the editor of the paper, and will be assisted by Mr. Prentice. Mr. Corwine will be the business manager. The city staff will be composed of old Wall Street reporters. "The Journal" will be a four-page paper, six columns to a page, twenty inches in length. The incorporators are Collector Joel B. Erhardt, Charles R. Flint and Charles C. Eder. They are not interested financially in the newspaper, but it is hardly necessary to say that their kindly interest in the enterprise of their old friends will be of great value to "The Journal."

One of the prospective editors said yesterday that he and his associates had been overwhelmed with wishes of success and assurances of patronage. Not a dollar in the paper is held or has been subscribed by a man in Wall Street. "The Journal of Finance" will be published at No. 25 Broad-st., and will be sold for $8 a year and at three cents a copy.

STOP OFF AT CRESSON.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that during the season at Cresson Springs, all through tickets will admit of a stop-over at that point. This arrangement is of particular interest to through travelers, who cannot fail to enjoy a break after their journey at this delightful mountain resort.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

EMPEROR WILLIAM SEEKING TO SOOTHE HAPSBURG JEALOUSIES.

THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES—PLANS TO REMOVE LEGISLATIVE OBSTACLES TO SOCIAL REFORMS—EFFORTS TO BRING THE EMPEROR AND BISMARCK TOGETHER.

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Berlin, Sept. 6.—Emperor William, General von Moltke, General von Goltz, Count von Waldersee, Archduke Stephan and Admiral Sterneck, of the Austrian Navy, to-day watched, on board the flagship Baden, the manoeuvres of the fleet in the Flensburger Fiord. The Austrian fleet witnessed the manoeuvres. The opinions of experts, both British and Austrian, concur as to the admirable condition of the German fleet and the wonderful development of the navy, which, although the creation of a recent period, is as perfectly organized as any in the world. Public interest in the manoeuvres is slight, but the Emperor has kept attention centred upon his movements by suggestive utterances at official banquets. He seized the occasion of a dinner given at Gravenstein yesterday to the Schleswig authorities to refer to the presence of the Austrian fleet as proof of the intimate friendship and the brotherhood existing between the arms of Germany and Austria. At the Flensburg dinner his words were, "We stand here upon historic soil, whereon our arms, united with Austria, have gloriously gained blood-stained laurels."

The "Reichsanzeiger" to-night publishes an official version of the speeches which is calculated to soothe the Austrian jealousies arising over the Peterhof interviews and to prepare the way for conferences with Emperor Francis Joseph during the manoeuvres in Silesia.

WILLIAM AND FRANCIS JOSEPH TO MEET.

Emperor William will leave Kiel Wednesday. He will sleep on the train, which is timed to arrive at Potsdam at 6 o'clock in the morning. He will remain only two hours with his family and will then start for Breslau to attend the manoeuvres at that place. He will meet Emperor Francis Joseph on Sunday. The interview between Chancellor von Caprivi and Count Kalnoky has been fixed for September 15.

TO REFORM THE HERRENHAUS.

Government circles are agitated over the new project for the reform of the Herrenhaus initiated by the Emperor under the instigation of Herr Miquel. A definite outline of the scheme has not yet been revealed, but it is known that it is the intention of the Government so to reorganize the Herrenhaus as to destroy the Conservative majority in that House hostile to the social reforms proposed by the Emperor.

In connection with this reform Herren Miquel and Herrfurth have prepared for presentation in the Landtag a bill which proposes the abolition of the seignorial privileges still possessed by the land-owners in the Provinces of East and West Prussia, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Posen, Silesia and Prussian Saxony, by which local elections are controlled and the local government held in the grip of these feudal superiors.

THE EX-CHANCELLOR'S STAY AT HOMBURG.

Prince Bismarck and the Princess left Homburg to-night on their way to pay a visit to Frau von Arnim, the ex-Chancellor's sister, at Krochlendorff. The Prince's stay at Homburg has been a prolonged triumph for him. A crowd gathered at the station to witness the departure and bade him a hearty farewell. Last evening local societies held a torchlight procession in Prince Bismarck's honor, and the Prince afterward attended a festival at the Kurgarten and mixed freely with the visitors. During the evening he made a brief speech, ending by proposing cheers for the Emperor. At the close of his visit to his sister the ex-Chancellor will proceed to Varzin.

THE EMPEROR AND COUNT BISMARCK CONFER.

Count Herbert Bismarck had a secret meeting with Emperor William at Potsdam just before the Emperor started for Kiel. Count Herbert promised to use his influence with his father to induce him to cease his revelations and to return to friendly relations with the Emperor who declared his readiness to resume friendly relations with the ex-Chancellor; but a meeting between the two was postponed until the Emperor's return from Silesia. The Prince during his stay at Kissingen often associated with the Duke of Edinburgh, whose admiration led to the length of begging as a present the pipe which Bismarck was accustomed to smoke.

ADVISING A CLOSE WATCH ON SOCIALISTS.

Herr Herrfurth, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular advising the local authorities to increase the police watch upon the Socialists after the expiration of the anti-Socialist law. This has produced the impression that the Government looks for an outbreak of disorders.

SOCIALISM AND THEOLOGICAL IDEAS.

The extremists among the Socialists have gained an accession of strength through the partial adhesion of Herr Vollmar. At their meetings in Berlin they eagerly discuss his proposal that the coming congress declare that theological ideas have no place in Socialism. The moderates, on the other hand, conscious that a formal declaration against religion will alienate the popular sympathies, persist in excluding the question of religion from the programme of the congress.

When in search of work or workers, horses or carriages, board or rooms, or real estate, consult The Tribune's "little advertisements of the people." You will find them on the ninth page to-day.

THE PRESIDENT RESTING AT CRESSON.

Pittsburg, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Cresson Springs says: This was rather an uneventful day for the President. He arose about 8 o'clock somewhat refreshed from his trip of yesterday and accompanied the rest of the family to the Mountain House for breakfast. As his principal reason in coming to Cresson was to obtain much-needed rest, he has declined for the present to have any general receptions, expressing a willingness, however, to meet in a social way any of the people who may desire to meet him. He received a heavy mail from Washington this morning, but there was nothing in it of an important or pressing character. Private Secretary Halford said this morning that the President would not act upon any official matters before Monday at least and only thereafter on such as were absolutely necessary. He added that there was no truth whatever in the report from Washington that the President had selected Mr. Michener, of Indiana, for First Assistant Postmaster-General, in place of Mr. Clarkson.

A drizzling, penetrating rain prevailed during the forenoon, and the President and all the members of his household remained within doors. General James A. Bain, formerly Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army, was the President's only visitor during the morning.

Assistant Secretary Willits, of the Agricultural Department, passed through here last evening on his way to Chicago on business connected with the Government's exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.

This afternoon Mrs. Henry Darlington gave a tea for the ladies of the President's household, to which all the cottagers and several people from the hotel were invited. Several other teas are proposed, and next week another informal reception will be held in honor of the President. Russell Harrison arrived here this evening, and George W. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, reached Cresson on the limited train.

After dinner, the weather having partially cleared up, the President, accompanied by his niece, Mrs. Dimmick, went for a walk to the celebrated Iron Spring and spent about two hours rambling among the picturesque spots of this neighborhood. In the evening the President and all the ladies of his party attended the regular Saturday evening hop at the hotel, and so great was the rush of people to see the President that he was compelled to hold an informal reception. The dancing was suspended temporarily, and all the guests, including the children, were presented to the President.

Private secretary Halford said this evening that the President had been compelled to abandon the contemplated visit to Toledo, Ohio, to attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

HAS BEEN IN LITIGATION SIX YEARS.

Bellefonte, Penn., Sept. 6.—A decision for the defendants was rendered in the courts here to-day in the suit of the Tyrone Mining and Manufacturing Company, plaintiffs, against James Cross, defendant. This is the third time the case has been tried in this court, it having been twice handed down from the Supreme Court. It has been in litigation six years, and is